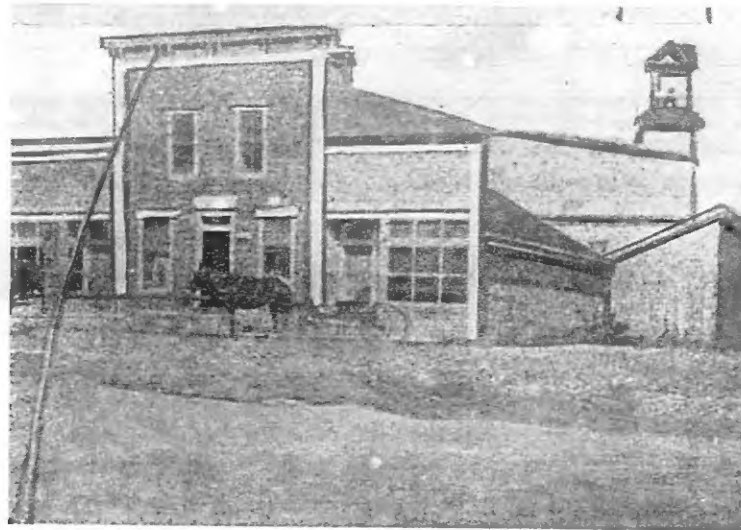


All of these attempts were made in a three-year period and all of them were fruitless. No one had any money. The stock of goods in the log cabin trade was small and had to be hauled many miles to Heber.

The event that was to change this picture was the stagecoach contract. In 1862 Ben Holliday took over the stagecoach route and government mail contract between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California.³ Salt Lake City was the center of the route and the hub for the branch lines that extended to the towns and mining camps of Southern Utah, Idaho, Nevada, and Montana.

Every ten or twelve miles along the route were stations where hay and grain were kept to supply the changes of horse and mule teams for the stagecoach.

³Neff, *op. cit.*, p. 734.

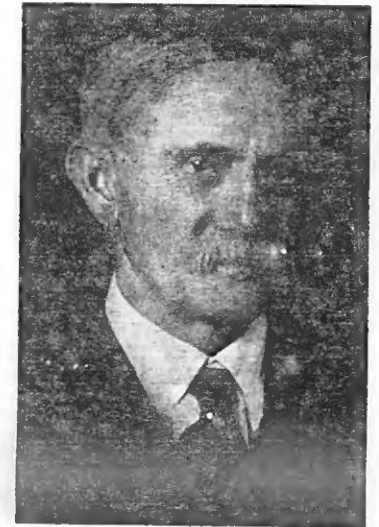


Charleston Coop.

In 1863, John W. Witt of Heber was given a contract to supply oats to the stations as far east as Green River. Under this contract, companies of men with teams and



Nymphus Murdock



Frederick O. Buell

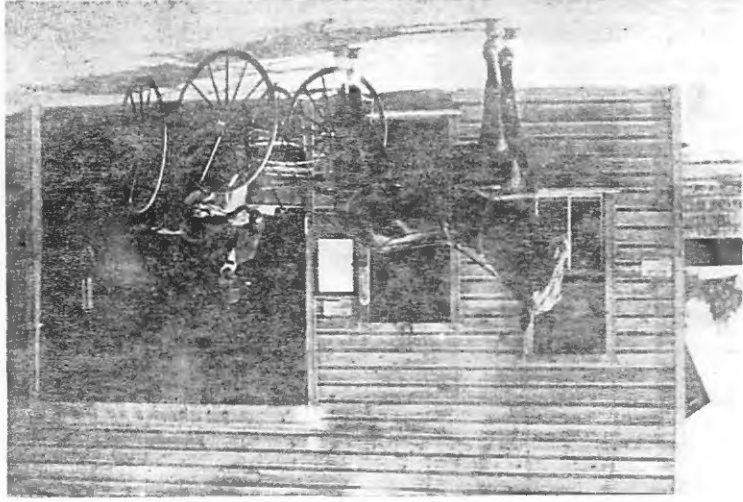
wagons periodically set out from Heber to supply stations. There was work for everyone with a wagon. According to John Crook:

This was the beginning of good times for Heber. Plenty of money rolled in. Grain kept raising until it reached \$3.00 a bushel for oats and \$5.00 for wheat. Merchandise was high also. Stoves were from \$150 to \$200 each. Sugar and nails were \$1.00 a pound. Factory and prints cost \$.50 to \$1.00 per yard. A good wagon cost \$300 and everything else in proportion.⁴

⁴Crook, "History of Wasatch County," *Wasatch Wave*, December 14, 1889.

into three wagons, and after an exasperating, work-filled journey over muddy winter roads, arrived in the valley on December 11. After searching for a location he rented a building owned by Moses Cluff. One year later he had finished his home on Main Street; and then his stock was moved to the south room of that building, which served as his store. Both his wife, Permelia and his son, Joseph, worked in the store, and Joseph soon became the manager of one of Wasatch County's first permanent business institutions.

The income from raising grain for the stagecoach was seriously menaced in 1868-69 when a plague of grasshoppers ate most of the crops. Fortunately, it was also at this time that the Union Pacific railroad entered Utah; and most of the men in the county found work with their teams on the grading being done in Echo and Weber Canyons.



Wasatch Livery and Feed Stable. Built in 1892 by A. M. and James S. Murdock. Frank Carille sitting in the buggy.

Prospects for business greatly improved with money in the community. A Judge Carter from Fort Bridger, who had the grain contract for certain stations of the

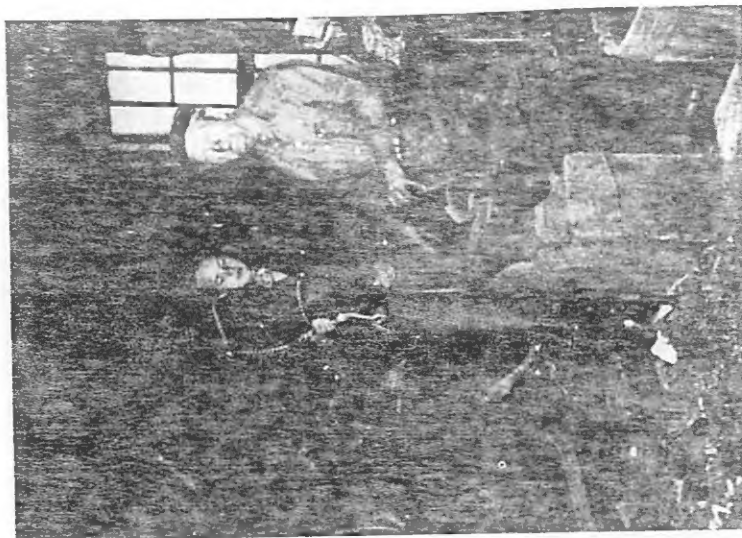


David Van Wagonen

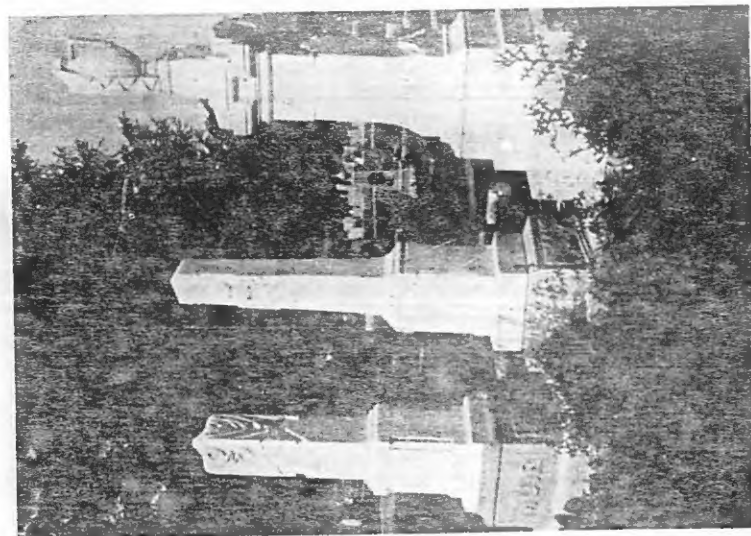
overland mail, opened a store in Phillip Smith's log cabin in Heber. His wagons brought goods and supplies into the county and carried away grain. Shortly thereafter, he erected a building to accommodate the expanding business. Louis Reggel and Jake Harris of Salt Lake City sensed the opportunity and soon were selling goods in John Galliger's log cabin on Main Street. Reggel later sold out to Harris, who continued the business for some time.

In 1867 Abram Hatch, the new President of the Wasatch Stake, arrived from Lehi and entered the business scene. He had closed his Lehi store, loaded his goods

Ibid.



Blacksmith shop built about 1865—still in use.
Built by Daniel Mc Millan. Now owned by
William Johnston.



Products of Early Marble Industry

Money from this railroad activity provided the foundation for another of the permanent businesses in the county—that of Mark Jeffs. Richard Jeffs, Mark's father, was a Mormon convert from England who came to Utah in 1862, bringing Mark with him. Their first home in Heber was a small log cabin owned by Elizabeth Carlyle and situated on her pasture lot.⁶ It was in this cabin that Mark first began trading. His year's work on the railroad in 1868-69 enabled him to save seventy dollars, which he soon took to Salt Lake City and invested in goods such as calico, factory, sugar, and tea. Once home in Heber he set up his store in the little log cabin. The scales for weighing out sugar and tea were set in the window. Calico and factory were measured out on the

⁶Statement by Emma Wheritt, personal interview, 1952.



Joseph Hatch



Joseph R. Murdock

bed, and a chair served as a rude counter for tying up the articles.⁷

The cabin that housed his business may have been crude, but the mind that directed the trade was vigorous and keen. As business increased he bought property on Main Street. When this seemed inadequate he rented the large rock store which had previously housed Judge Carter's business. He enlarged again and again. The purchase of more property, erection of buildings, and further enlargement all prefaced the establishment of the Heber Mercantile Company in 1905 with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars.⁸

THE COOPERATIVES

The cooperative mercantile movement in Utah, which affected the Wasatch County business scene, really began

⁷*Ibid.*

⁸*Wasatch Wave*, December 21, 1906.

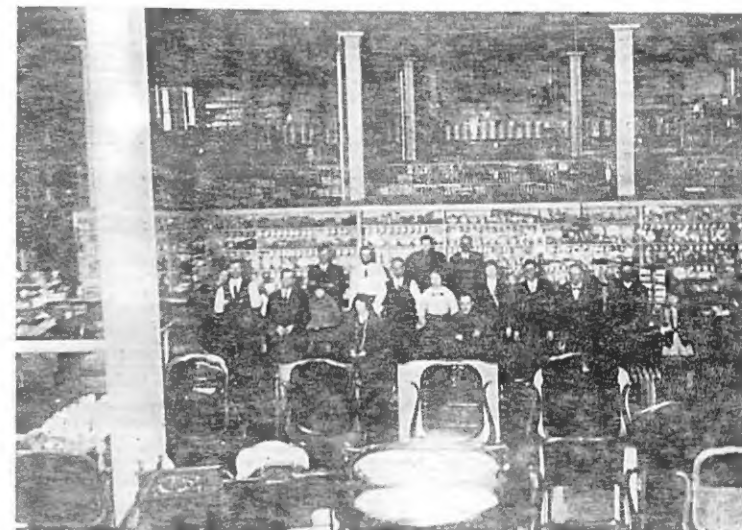


Daybell Millinery in Charleston

in Salt Lake City in 1868. High prices and less prosperous times prompted Brigham Young and prominent Mormon leaders to introduce the cooperatives in an attempt to secure social and economic justice.⁹ As it was conceived, the plan called for any group of Church members to pool their capital to form a corporation. This corporation then issued shares of stock in a store, and those who held the shares divided the profits on the basis of the amount of stock each held.

In Wasatch County the motives for adopting the cooperative plan seemed to be a desire to organize sufficient capital for the beginning of business and its expansion.

⁹Neff, *op. cit.*, p. 830.



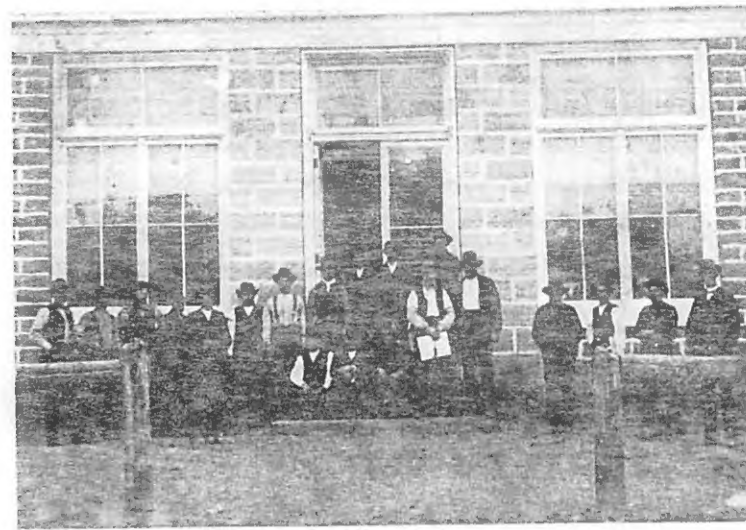
Heber Mercantile

Clerks of Heber Mercantile: E. J. Duke, Robert Duke, A. Y. Duke, Cleone Cord, Nymphus Murdock, Cora Miller, Jay Jensen, Jr., Edward McMullin, George Pyper, Lacy B. Duke, Jos. A. Rasband, manager, and Jos. E. D. Tomilson.

sion rather than a desire to alleviate hardship caused by exorbitant prices. Thus it was that Abram Hatch and John W. Witt, both merchants at the beginning of the cooperative period, pooled their stock into a larger store and called it the Heber Co-op. This business was carried on in the south room of President Hatch's home on Main Street.

Both Midway and Charleston were scenes of similar ventures. In Midway the co-op was directed by David Van Wagonen and in Charleston by Nymphas C. Murdock.

The story of the Charleston Co-op is an interesting



A. Hatch & Co.

Front of A Hatch & Co.; Standing: James McNaughton, John Bell, James Murdock, Chas. Shelton, William Brett, Thomas Clothworthy, Heber Rasband, Barney Riley, Ludwig Anderson, Joseph Hatch, Sr., Joseph Hatch, Jr., John Witt, Isaac (Babe) Cummings, Bishop Henry Clegg, Alex Fortie, Thomas Watson, Dr. Glanville. Sitting: Heber Crook, Brigham Witt, James Rasband.

and, in some details, romantic illustration of this type of mercantile trade. The store began in a large drygoods box in Nymphas C. Murdock's kitchen.¹⁰ Murdock, one of the early valley settlers, and the first bishop of Charleston Ward, settled on a ranch about one and one-half miles south of the present Charleston townsite. In 1873, he and five or six neighbors formed a partnership to establish a merchandise store. The amount originally subscribed was fifty dollars' worth of grain which had to be sold before the goods with which to stock the store were purchased.¹¹ The business was carried on in the kitchen of the bishop's ranch for twelve years until 1885 when a site in the central part of Charleston was selected and here the store was built. In 1890 the Charleston Co-op was incorporated with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars divided into two thousand shares of five dollars each.

In the new locality the Charleston Co-op grew into a county institution. A creamery and lumber mill were established in connection with it. Business headquarters for the milling and creamery business were at the store, and this meant that those who logged lumber and sold milk ran accounts at the Co-op.¹² Even school was held in the upstairs room by Mrs. Ellen Baker, who had come from American Fork.

The store's large stock of merchandise included hardware; paint and oil; glass; wallpaper; furniture, machinery; stocks of shoes for men, women, and children; dry goods and notions; ladies' and children's dresses; men's overalls and work shirts; drugs; groceries and household goods.¹³ In time trade grew so large that three additional sections were added to the original building.

¹⁰Edith North, "Business in Charleston," MSS, (Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Historical Collection, Heber City, 1952), p. 1.

¹¹Wasatch Wave, December 21, 1906, p. 12.

¹²James Ritchie, "Charleston," MSS, (Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Historical Collection, Heber City, 1952), p. 1.

¹³North, *op. cit.*, p. 2.

With the advent of the railroad the Charleston Co-op weighed and shipped sugar beets to the Lehi sugar factory and hay to the Utah market. The store itself was always a ready market for the farmer's other produce such as grain, butter, and eggs.

A good deal of personal history connected with the store could even be found on the back of the sliding door of one of the large showcases. Here were carved the names dates, and romances of the clerks.

The Co-op was later sold to George W. Daybell and Sons and eventually to William H. North of Charleston. When the Deer Creek Reservoir was built many of the Charleston families had to give up their lands and homes. The railroad and highway were moved from the town and the Charleston Co-op became only a memory.

The 1870's saw the successful development of both cooperative and individual merchandising businesses. In addition to those already described many others later opened stores. These included the Lindsay Brothers, William McMillin and Henry Alexander, the Rasband Brothers, Duncan's Variety Store, F. O. Buell, Turner and Sons, Roger's Notions and Varieties, and Clegg and Son's. In 1889 the first drug store opened in Heber under the management of a Mr. Bridge.¹⁴

Advertisements in the Wasatch Wave in 1889 offer a rather nostalgic picture of business at the close of the period covered by this history. A visitor to the county, possibly a salesman (then called a drummer), could come in on the Heber and Park City Stage Line. The stage carried both freight and passengers and left Heber daily at 8:00 a.m. and Park City at 3:00 p.m. Good accommodations could be had at either the Duncan House or the Heber House, run by Mrs. Henry McMullin. Lunch at William Hannah's Heber City Bakery would be a staggering five to ten cents. A cloth salesman might call on

¹⁴Wasatch Wave, December 14, 1889.

Sadie Zitting, a professional dressmaker, or V. R. Berglin, the tailor who was offering suits made to order from eight dollars up. A little liquid refreshment could be had at either the Heber or Wasatch Saloons, which also offered pure alcohol for medicinal purposes. Traveling around the towns of the county one could find one or more general stores, blacksmith shops, or meat markets that by now had become permanently established.

Pioneer trades shared importance with merchandising in the successful establishment of the Wasatch Communities. Among the settlers were many skilled artisans who upon arrival in Utah were delegated by the Church to duties in the new towns and cities in much the same manner as were church officials.

Blacksmithing was a trade of importance and long duration. Blacksmiths shod the horses and oxen, made yokes for the teams, and repaired wagons and farm implements. In Wasatch John Davison was the first blacksmith. His shop in the Fort in Heber was equipped with tools which he himself had made from scrap iron.¹⁵

Other trades familiar to the pioneer scene were harness makers, tanners, weavers, dressmakers, cobblers, and fur trappers. Many women engaged in business also, often making and selling hats woven from the local straw or baking or cooking.

¹⁵Ethyl Johnson, "Blacksmithing in Wasatch County," MSS, (Daughters of Utah Pioneers Historical Collection, Heber City, 1952), p. 1.

John Carlile

Home

3132 Center

See Town File

John Carlile, born at Mission, Lincolnshire, England, May 25, 1825, son of Robert and Christian Spooner Carlile, died Sept. 16, 1859, at Heber, Utah. He had one sister and five brothers. He was baptized into the LDS Church in 1848. At the age of 19½ years, he married Elizabeth Williamson, Elizabeth Williamson was born Nov. 22, 1822, at Godolph, Lincolnshire, England. Died Jan. 23, 1893, at Heber, Utah. They had the following children: Mrs. William (Ann) Eastwood, Mrs. Mark (Mary) Jeffs, Mrs. John (Elizabeth) Carroll, Mrs. William (Christina) - Jose, John and Emma.

John was a farmer by trade but owned no land of his own. He hired out to help others. He was a lover of horses and took very good care of them so was always able to get work.

In 1850, he left England with his family. They arrived at Council Bluffs, where they remained two years where they prepared to cross the plains. They came with a yoke of oxen and an ox. After an unsuccessful journey west, he arrived at Provo in 1852. From Provo they moved to Palmyra, then to Spanish Fork. The Walker Indian War broke out in the summer of 1853, so the residents of Spanish Fork had to build a fort to live in for protection.

During 1854 and 1856, the grasshoppers destroyed the crops. Food was so scarce they lived on roots and what little grain they could obtain from the fields. John showed the grain with a sickle and carried the wheats to Salt Lake City to have it ground into flour. The Indians also did such pillaging and burning of the small set

lements. Their eldest son, George, drowned while they lived here.

In the spring of 1859, John went to Heber valley with the first settlers to put in his crops, leaving his family in Spanish Fork. His food supply gave out, so he left for Spanish Fork to get more. Provo River was very high and while crossing he slipped off his horse and was kicked in his chest while the horse was struggling to get out. John clung to a bush until help came along and helped him out. He had a hard time getting home.

On July 24, 1859, John moved his family to Heber. It rained very hard while they were coming through the canyon, drenching their flour and supplies badly. John died on Sept. 16, 1859, from his chest hurts being the first man to die and be buried in Heber.

Elizabeth was left with five children to raise; the oldest eleven years, the youngest six months, who died six months later. The family suffered from hunger and cold those winters. The older children had to help earn the living.

She was an industrious, hard-working woman, not so much in making her home attractive, but in cleaning wheat, picking hops and ground cherries, and saving everything possible to support her family.

